

# Global prevalence of non-partner sexual violence and the risk of mental health

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# Definitions

- Population studies
- Rape and all other forms of sexual violence – (accepted any author definition)
- Lifetime prevalence (ever)
- Women 15 years and older
- Victim perpetrator relationship
  - Anyone other than a current or ex partner
  - Family -father/step/grand/brother/cousin/uncle etc
  - Non-family  
stranger/acquaintance/colleagues/teachers/peers/students/community members/neighbours/ military personnel/ church members etc
- Period - 01 January 1998 to 31 December 2011

# Prevalence review

- 7 231 abstracts reviewed
  - 77 studies included
  - 412 estimates
  - 56 countries
- Extracted covariates and adjusted for
  - National study
  - Combined perpetrators
  - Training of fieldworkers
- Estimates calculated by Global Burden of Disease regions
- Used 2010 UN regional populations statistics to calculate global estimate

## Number of estimates per region and countries included (412 estimates)

	No of estimates	Countries
Asia Pacific, High Income	5	Japan
Asia, Central	9	Kazakhstan
Asia, East	14	Hong Kong
Asia, South	20	India, Bangladesh
Asia, Southeast	36	Philippines, Timor-Leste (Timor East), Maldives, Thailand, Sri Lanka,
Australasia	25	New Zealand, Australia
Caribbean	9	Belize
Europe, Central	38	Czech Republic, Poland, Serbia & Montenegro, Kosovo,
Europe, Eastern	5	Lithuania, Ukraine, Azerbaijan
Europe, Western	58	Switzerland, Spain, Isle of Man, Sweden, Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Germany,
Latin America, Andean	16	Peru
Latin America, Central	32	Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Jamaica
Latin America, Southern	14	Uruguay, Argentina
Latin America, Tropical	19	Brazil
North Africa / Middle East	4	Turkey
North America, High Income	26	United States of America, Canada
Oceania	6	Samoa, Kiribati
Sub-Saharan Africa, Central	1	DRC
Sub-Saharan Africa,		Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique, United Republic of

# Non-partner sexual violence prevalence estimates (adjusted for training of fieldworkers, combinations of perpetrators, national study)

	Adjusted prevalence % (95% CI)
<b>Global</b>	<b>7.2 (5.3-9.1)</b>
<b>Asia Pacific, High Income</b>	12.2 (4.2-20.2)
Asia, Central	6.4 (0-13.0)
<b>Asia, East</b>	5.8 (0.1-11.6)
Asia, South	3.3 (0-8.3)
<b>Asia, Southeast</b>	5.2 (0.9-9.6)
Australasia	16.4 (11.5-21.4)
<b>Caribbean</b>	10.3 (3.7-16.9)
Europe, Central	10.7 (6.1-15.3)
<b>Europe, Eastern</b>	6.9 (0-14.1)
Europe, Western	11.5 (7.2-15.7)
<b>Latin America, Andean</b>	15.3 (10.1-20.5)
Latin America, Central	11.8 (7.3-16.4)
<b>Latin America, Southern</b>	5.8 (0.3-11.4)
Latin America, Tropical	7.6 (2.6-12.7)
<b>North Africa / Middle East</b>	4.5 (0-12.7)
North America, High Income	13.0 (9.0-16.9)
<b>Oceania</b>	14.8 (7.4-22.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa, Central	21.0 (4.5-37.5)
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa, East</b>	11.4 (7.3-15.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern	17.4 (11.4-23.3)
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa, West</b>	9.1 (4.8-13.2)

# Conclusion of prevalence review

- 1 in 14 women globally have been sexually abused by a non partner
- Stigma, blame and shame impact on disclosure
- Huge variations across region with higher levels in regions with more data
- Limited population data
  - Regional gaps
  - Need for standardised measurement tools

# **Mental health and harmful use of alcohol associated with non-partner sexual violence**

- Review included associations between non partners sexual violence and
  - Depression & anxiety disorders including PTSD
  - Alcohol use disorders
- No systematic review
- No longitudinal study
- Diverse measures used CESD (modified)/ Hopkins Checklist/ Diagnosis by a Dr in last 5 years / Taking medication / Few measurement not mentioned
- Small samples and poor response rates

# Depression and Anxiety disorders

- 1021 abstracts
- 5 studies included
- 7 effect measures

study	Health outcome	Measure used	Effect Measure
Kimberling et al 2007	Depression	DSM Mental Health 4th	2.33 (2.24-2.42)
Plitcha et al (2001)	Depression	CESD	1.25 (0.61-2.59)
	Depression & Anxiety	Taking treatment	2.59 (1.17-5.72)
Nicholaidis et al 2004	Depression	Hopkins checklist	2.5 (1.63-7.48)
Richman et al 1999	Depression Anxiety	CESD	1.56
		Mood Profile	(Co-efficient) 2.00 (Co-efficient)



# Alcohol use disorder

- 5 studies included
- 6 effect measures

Study	Health Outcome	Measure used	Effect Size
Kimerling et al 2007	Alcohol use disorder	DSM Mental Health 4th	2.33 (2.15-2.53)
Musayon et al 2007	Alcohol use disorder	?	1.92 (1.62-2.38)
Rospenda et al 2000	Problem drinking	MAST scale 5 items	1.30 (.87-1.94)
Richman et al 1999	Drinking to intoxication		1.72 (1.26-2.36)
Hankin et al 1999	Alcohol abuse	?	1.89 (1.27-2.60)
Tschumper et al	Excessive	?	1.05 (1.15-2.5)

# Conclusions

- Non partner sexual violence not included in the final GBOD estimates because of the lack of health effects measures
- Main finding from this reviews is the huge gap in robust data on mental health associations with non partner sexual violence